

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month, \$1.00
 Per Year, \$10.00
 Per Year, Foreign, \$12.00

—Payable in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1901

GOTHENBERG LIQUOR SYSTEM.

Honolulu, April 8, 1901.
Editor Advertiser: What is the Gothenberg liquor system?

The Gothenberg law as summarized by a Hawaiian Commission report made in 1896, permits distillation by any respectable person who owns or leases ground and pays a tax for it, except persons who might become inspectors; licensees must not have been convicted of any crime.

The period of licensing is restricted to the months between October and May and the product is subject to a tax of twelve and a half cents per quart. A rebate is allowed for export brandy. At least \$5 per cent. must be stored to insure payment of the tax.

A complete detailed statement is made to the Government. Illegal distillation is punished by fine or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

The principal provisions of the retail and bar trade law are, practically, those of the Law of 1855, but the last act is that of July 25, 1894.

Sale by wholesale must not be less than 24 quarts; by retail the amount may vary from six to six quarts to a quart.

Spirits at wholesale or retail are not allowed to be consumed on the premises.

Bar sales may be permitted in small quantities as desired, either to be consumed on the premises or taken away.

The holder of a license for sale by retail or bar trade must be a man of good character, possessing the confidence of others, and must be able to write and cipher, and be his own master.

No other business is allowed to be run in connection with this, except the sale of wine.

Apothecaries and a long list of others are not allowed to hold licenses.

In case any of the former privileged licensees are surrendered, they are not resumed.

Licenses are not transferable.

Licenses are granted by the chief executive officer of the town, after consultation and examination of the character of the applicant.

Particular attention is paid to the location and characters of the places where liquor may be sold.

Complete local option is also allowed. If the local authorities have declared against the issue of any license, the governor may not authorize such license.

In point of fact only thirteen out of ninety Swedish towns continue to sell licenses at auction. The others have adopted the Company or, as more generally known, the Gothenberg plan.

As has before been said, this is a monopoly, conducted by a company. A certain number of licenses are awarded the company and minimum tax is fixed. If the company should refuse to pay so much, the licenses are sold to individuals, but in fact, something over the minimum amount is nearly always paid. A period of three years is usually fixed for the continuance of the monopoly. It may not surrender its privileges but, upon consent of the governor, may transfer to individual dealers some of the licenses to sell at retail or over the bar. Such concessions generally cover large hotels, clubs and cafes.

The most important feature of the system, however, is the restriction of profits to a small per cent., upon the amount actually paid in of the capital. The accounts are carefully examined every year by the local authorities; certain expenses necessary for the carrying on of the business, such as salaries of bar tenders, who are not allowed a commission of any interest whatever in sales, and others as repairs, proper fittings of rooms, etc., are allowed. Then the percentage on the capital is deducted, after which all of the remaining portion of profit is divided: a portion, perhaps a half, to the municipality; a fifth, more or less, to the county authorities, and three-tenths to the general government. In some instances a small portion is paid over to the agricultural society. Encouragement is given to the establishment of company systems by allowing the local community a larger proportion of profits than in cases where the licenses are sold to individuals.

Brandy is not allowed to be given away with sales of goods in any sort of business. Any violation of this provision is punished severely.

No credit is allowed for retail or bar sales in quantities less than twenty-one quarts; if credit is allowed, the debt may not be collected.

Licenses may be revoked for non-compliance with the law.

The number of saloons or places where liquor is sold is kept as low as possible until, at the present time, in Norwegian towns and cities, there is about one to every 1413 inhabitants, against one to every 250 in the cities of the United States. In Sweden, in the country districts, there is now about one license to 20,333 of the inhabitants, and the consumption of spirits has decreased from 14.3 quarts in 1874 to 6.8 quarts in 1892.

No liquor may be sold to minors, to habitual drunkards, or any one showing signs of intoxication.

Places must be closed early during week days and kept shut Sundays and holidays.

Gambling games of chance, lewd women and immorality generally are not allowed at the saloons.

It is made the interest of employees to restrict instead of to encourage sales.

The by-laws and rules of companies are subject to supervision and management by a central bureau of the government.

Saloons and places where liquor is sold are always kept open to public inspection.

Printed reports are made and published annually.

Every three years a vote of the people is taken upon the question of license or no license.

THE DISPENSARY BILL.

The business men composing the Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution yesterday with but one dissenting vote, against the passage of a dispensary bill without a more careful study of its probable effects than has yet been made.

This is in the line of the further investigation which was lately proposed by the Advertiser; an investigation we may say which ought to extend no less to the whole question of dispensaries vs. saloons, vs. prohibition, than to the means of making any reform effectual after a law has been passed. The present Dispensary bill is so loosely drawn that lawyers say they could drive through it with a team of six; and they are lawyers who are in no way connected with the liquor trade. To pass the measure as it stands would be to accept the imminent risk of its being invalidated in court, thus leaving the sale of liquor unregulated by Territorial law.

More time means that a bill could be framed that would pass a committee of strong lawyers to whom it should first be referred, thus giving reasonable assurance that the enactment of a dispensary bill would be followed by its enforcement. Just now we have no such assurance. The bill is a hodge-podge, full of lay errors and inconsistencies, and the only amendments we know to have been proposed for it were offered by clergymen. The lawyers are waiting to knock the bill to pieces.

As to the further proposal of the Chamber of Commerce to have a Dispensary bill referred, before passage, to a vote of the people, we cannot say that we are in agreement. Such a bill should take the course that other bills do. The initiative and referendum in the novel form suggested is not a part of the law of the land, nor is it a desirable innovation. The American way is to leave law-making to the Legislature, and the Governor, the people doing their part to secure certain results by pledging candidates for the Legislature to them in advance.

THE HAWAIIAN CHINESE.

The Argonaut of recent issue says:

Some five or six years ago, when the agitation that culminated in the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was in its infancy, the Argonaut uttered a warning to the effect that should the islands be annexed, the Chinese residents there would attempt to enter this country under a plea of citizenship. This prophecy has come true. The America Maru has brought two Chinese into port who claim a right to land on the ground that they were naturalized citizens of the Republic of Hawaii, the Territory of Hawaii, created by the Republic of Hawaii, and that the Republic of Hawaii, in turn, was a part of the United States.

The Alaska Packing Company's ship Carrier has several more Chinese who seek to land under the same plea. The Chinese do not depend on abstract argument to make their case. They are in a position to make a case which, while not "on all fours," as the lawyers express it, still seems to bear them out. A question arose in Honolulu as to whether a native of China, naturalized under the Republic of Hawaii, could go surety on a custom house bond. The question was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, and by him to the Attorney General. The latter held that under the law of August 12, 1898, all citizens of the Republic of Hawaii, including naturalized Chinese, became citizens of the United States, and acquired all the rights of such citizenship. Under this ruling, the Treasury Department has since accepted naturalized Chinese on bonds.

This ruling has not the force of a decision of a court of law, but it establishes a precedent, and is likely to be followed until reversed in the courts. Nevertheless, the Chinese who are seeking to enter have been kept in detention and will be retained there until the Attorney General has passed upon their claim.

It is likely that the entry of this handful of Chinese is a serious matter, but to admit them would lay down the bars for the tens of thousands of Chinese who are residents of the islands.

The "tens of thousands of Chinese" here are less than 20,000 all told, of whom about 700 were naturalized under the laws of the Republic and 2234 born in the islands, exclusive of about 1400 part Chinese. These classes native and naturalized, numbering about 4000 are the only ones entitled to freely pass between Hawaii and the mainland. The company can be kept away from there as easily as those who sometimes undertake to get ashore from China by pretending to be one of those who enjoy the rights of free admittance.

The Argonaut will permit us to say that as Hawaii is a much more desirable place for the Chinese than is California, Oregon or Washington, these islands are more in danger of getting them from the Coast than the Coast is in danger of getting them from here.

Few Chinese care to leave Hawaii where wages and returns from the various industries in which the Asiatic engage are much higher than in the case on the mainland. The Argonaut ought to have surmised as much from the fact that out of those "tens of thousands" it tells out, only two have sought admittance to Coast ports under the Treasury ruling referred to.

Senator Russell sends in the following card:

Editor Advertiser: This morning you have stated that I have created by public health Act, a fat job for myself—that of president of the Board.

The bill disqualifies me for two reasons:

1. I am not a resident in public hygiene or State medicine.

2. As Senator I cannot hold any other office.

To which we reply:

1. If Dr. Russell is not a specialist in "public hygiene or State medicine" who is he trying to improve the laws which disqualify him in such matters?

2. A Senator may easily resign and any Home Ruler in the bunch would probably do so for a \$1000 offer.

Col. Carrie Nation does not see why Funston should be the only Brigadier General appointed from Kansas.

The Sultan was not very much scared at the earthquake that shook his throne. He has felt the thing shake several times before.

This is the time when even Grover Cleveland ought to be glad that the United States did not go to war with England over Venezuela.

So many Generals are surrendering in the Philippines that it begins to look as if all the insurgents proposed to come in under that class for the sake of the good lodgings and board.

Those who declaim in the press against centralization of government are hardly the ones to propose the centralization of the liquor business in the hands of the government.

If the excited Cubans who propose a war with Uncle Sam, whose territory is but ninety miles away, would send a commission to Manila to get advice from Aguinaldo they might learn something to their advantage.

The reports about the health of Lord Salisbury are, in their guarded calculations, much like those concerning the health of Queen Victoria which were published just before her death. It would not surprise any one to hear, before long, that the condition of England's great premier had become critical.

The Panama canal is a good enough canal for Hawaii which cares nothing for the rivalries that exist between Nicaragua and Panama on the subject. The point with this Territory is to have the Atlantic and Pacific joined by a ship-canal somewhere between the main body of the two American continents. The particular site is immaterial.

Judge Estee's charge was, as the Advertiser predicted, an impressive one and in many respects sensational. We print it in full as we do all legal and judicial documents bearing upon the morals of the town. Judge Estee, with the law which the Edmunds committee framed for the purpose of attacking the peculiar institutions of Utah, marks out an entirely new line of action here, the results of which will be awaited with solicitude by all who have the true welfare of the town at heart.

Hawaii looks to its native legislators to prove, when the visiting Congressmen and other dignitaries call, as per invitation, that the fame of their oratory and of their skill in debating points of Constitutional law, is not undeserved.

No doubt many of the visitors share the impression that the Hawaiian legislators are mere dummies who have no views of their own. It falls to our aboriginal solons to prove the contrary. They are all orators and logicians and it will be their duty, when the Congressional audience is present, to make an official attestation of the fact.

It will be amusing to see the Limestone Club in the House try to compel the presence before it of Senator Russell. No one ever heard of such a proceeding before. Naturally the Club proposes to have the Sergeant-at-Arms arrest Senator Russell, despite the section of the Organic Act which exempts a member of the Legislature from arrest during the session for any offence except treason, felony or breach of the peace; and despite section 27, which gives the Senate the sole right to discipline its own members. However the Organic Act does not count for much with the Limestone Club which is not unlikely, in some moment of Olympian wrath, to abolish it by resolution.

The House Committee's report on Counties favors forming a county out of the districts of Kau, Oahu and Hilo. This would make a county of 1,000,000 with the county seat at one end. The Circuit Court must be held at the County Seat and at no other place in a county as in all the States and Territories on the Mainland. Just fancy the expense of jurors and witnesses from the Kau end of the county which takes three days going and three days returning. In the one instance of a county commissioner living at the Kau end of the county and attending board meetings once each month, about two days each meeting, his fees and mileage would figure up to more than \$200 for twenty-four days' actual work. This is not the case in a compact county such as Hilo and Puna would make. The other county which the committee proposes, is an empire on a small scale. Hamakua, North Kohala, South Kohala, North Kona and South Kona are combined in one county. It would be quite unwieldy.

Hawaii has always had at least one newcomer who thought it to be his duty and privilege to turn the country upside down and sit on top of it. The list includes Jean River, Charlton, Moreno, the Ashfords, Julian Hayne and Humphreys, birds of a feather most of them were not very long on the perch. Hawaii is, for a time, tolerant of political guerrillas—they vary the monotony—but in the end it gives such people a swifter projection than they get even in Arizona and Mississippi.

Representative Hill's statement that Members of Congress were obliged to pass Delegate Wilcox by and get their information about Hawaii from Mr. Haywood, is not surprising. When the college debate was on, Wilcox showed that he either did not know the truth or he was not inclined to tell it. After that exhibition it would naturally have seemed to be a waste of time for any Congressman who wanted accurate data about Hawaii to consult Wilcox. He might as well have asked a postman.

Now that the Liliuokalani bond bill is shown to be illegal, a pension may be proposed, but as the Legislature, under the Organic Act, may not grant to any individual any special or exclusive privilege without the approval of Congress, there is no definite certainty that the Queen will get anything at all. If an exclusive pension is not a special privilege, we fail to grasp the meaning of the English language.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

(From Thursday's daily.)

At the opening of the First Circuit Court yesterday morning Judge Humphreys delivered the following address:

"Gentlemen of the bar: Judge Gear and myself have arranged that Judge Gear shall preside at common law trials in this court, and I shall preside as chancellor and as probate judge. Judge Gear will preside during this special term and during the regular May term, and after the expiration of the regular May term, special terms will be called from time to time until the business upon the calendar has been disposed of. Hereafter, regular terms of court will be held as provided by law and special terms will be called as often as necessary to dispatch public business. Judge Gear will take the jury criminal calendar beginning tomorrow morning, and I will hear at chambers appeals in mitigation and criminal cases in which juries have been waived. Upon investigation we find there are no bailiffs for the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit. We find there is an appropriation for a Supreme Officer under the Attorney-General's Department, the appointment being made by the Attorney-General or the High Sheriff. There is no appropriation for bailiffs for the Circuit Court, but there is an appropriation to pay the running expenses of the Supreme and Circuit Courts. By virtue of the inherent power vested in the Judges of this Court, the Judges intend to appoint their own bailiffs and not be under any obligation to either the Attorney-General or the High Sheriff. It is accordingly ordered that Chas. A. K. Hopkins be and he is hereby appointed bailiff of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, and his salary is hereby fixed at the sum of \$25 per month, to be paid out of the appropriation for running expenses of the Supreme and Circuit Courts."

It is further ordered that William Sumner Ellis be and he is hereby appointed bailiff of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, and his salary is fixed at the sum of \$25 per month to be paid out of the appropriation for running expenses of the Supreme and Circuit Courts."

The parties to the foreclosure of mortgage action of Jockey vs. Patzig, by their attorneys, Andrews, Peters & Andrade, and Charles Creighton, have filed a stipulation allowing an extension of ten days time in which the defendant may plead to the complaint.

Return of summons was yesterday made in the cases of Anna Goetz et al. vs. J. Alfred Magoon and Antone Bright vs. David Kawanamokoa et al.

KIMBALL S. S. CO. SUIT.
The defendant in the action of the Kimball Steamship Company vs. The Honolulu Market Company, has filed an answer to the plaintiff's complaint, denying all the allegations contained in such complaint, and stating that the defendant further relies upon the defense that payment in full has been made of all accounts due from the defendant to plaintiff.

MINER DIVORCE CASE.
The Miner divorce action, with its many complications, yesterday made its exit from the courts, through an order of dismissal given by the judge of the First Circuit Court. The order dismissing the libel is as follows:

"The above entitled cause, having been remanded to this court by the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, and the decree of divorce signed and filed in said cause in this court on the 12th day of December, 1900, having been reversed and plaintiff having filed on the 8th day of March, 1901, in this court a discontinuance of her libel for divorce against the defendant, Francis M. Miner, and the costs in said action having been paid by said defendant, it is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed that said libel be and is, hereby dismissed."

DEBRIS CASE APPEAL.
An appeal bond was yesterday filed by the defendant in the debris case of Fe. Waiuku Sugar Company vs. the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, in the sum of \$50, the bond being signed by H. P. Baldwin, president of the defendant corporation, and by Joseph P. Cooke, its treasurer, as sureties. The costs were paid by the clerk and stenographer's transcript in the case given over with request that the appeal and all the papers in the case be certified up by the clerk.

GRAND JURY AT WORK.
Six indictments were found by the grand jury yesterday and presented before Judge Estee in open court. The indictments were as follows:

Against Frank O. Sodergren for assault upon the high seas, upon the person of Edward Hamlin, a sailor, while said Frank O. Sodergren was acting as captain of the American vessel Liliuokalani, the said Liliuokalani being under the jurisdiction of the United States. Captain Sodergren was arrested upon warrant, but upon giving a bond in the sum of \$3,000, with John S. Walker and Henry M. Whitney Jr., as sureties, was released, subject to his daily appearance at the Federal Court.

Against Frank O. Sodergren and Nelson E. Stuart, the captain and first mate of the American vessel Hesper, for assault upon the person of one Richard Carpenter, a sailor, upon the high seas, and within the admiralty and the jurisdiction of the United States. Captain Sodergren also filed a bond in this case, being in the sum of \$2,500 and with the same sureties.

Against Mike Moraca, for assault with a dangerous weapon upon Michael Mullally, while on board the American vessel Andrew Hicks.

Against Pennell D. Day, for assault with a dangerous weapon upon the person of Walter J. Doyle, Mr. Day gave bond in the sum of \$1,000, with William Lishman and Thomas F. McTigue, as sureties.

Against Thomas Saffrey for forgery, in the forging and counterfeiting of a check upon the assistant treasurer of the United States, at San Francisco, for the sum of \$15.50.

Against William Walsh, the second mate of the American vessel Hesper, for assault while upon the high seas, upon the person of Richard Carpenter, a sailor.

FEDERAL COURT.
The hearing of the demurrer in the case of William C. Aoki vs. the Kaplan Estate, was yesterday set by Judge Estee for April 12, at 10 o'clock a. m.

NATURALIZATIONS.
John D. Hopkins, a native of Wales, of the Territory of Hawaii, was yesterday made a citizen of the United States by Judge Estee.

Eruptions.

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to help the system discharge the humors, and to strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. Hines, Frank, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time, and Miss Alvin Walter, Box 212, Algon, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. No longer put off treatment. Buy a bottle of Hood's today.

and Victor J. Hollander, a native of Germany, were yesterday vested with citizenship by process of the United States District Court.

The case of the Territory vs. Harvey Chilton, larceny in the second degree, came up before the second judge of the First Circuit Court yesterday morning. The principal prosecuting witness having left the Territory, a nolle prosequi was entered.

On motion of the Deputy Attorney-General the case of Manuel Silva, charged with liquor distilling, was placed at the foot of the calendar.

Martin Bowers, a defaulting juror, was excused by the court upon explaining that he was ignorant of the whereabouts of the court room.

The case of John Mallua, who is charged with assaulting a public officer, occupied the entire afternoon and will be continued this morning. Captain Fox and two other witnesses were examined yesterday afternoon and it is probable that the case will not be concluded until late this afternoon. The jurymen are as follows: Robert Harrison, Arthur Coyne, M. W. Parkhurst, W. H. Smith, P. E. R. Strauch, Captain I. Bray, J. J. McDonald, F. B. Damon, A. Trask, Chas. Bon, T. Mossman and I. Adams.

A number of criminal cases appealed from the District Court were disposed of yesterday morning by the First Judge of the First Circuit Court.

Six Chinese, Hong Sing Loy, Kom Sing, Ah Sam, Ah Long and Y. Kwam, charged with having sold tobacco without a license and convicted by the lower court, had their fines of \$10 each, and \$3.50 costs in each case, confirmed, the judgment of the District Court being sustained.

INTERPRETER CRAWFORD ACQUITTED.
In the case of the Territory vs. W. H. Crawford, in which the defendant was charged with conducting a gambling game, and found guilty of such charge by the lower court, J. T. De Bolt, defendant's attorney, yesterday filed a motion to quash the charge, and the case coming up immediately, the Circuit Court sustained the motion and ordered the defendant discharged.

COURT NOTES.
Answer was yesterday made by the defendant in the suit for divorce of San Moe vs. Chung Ching, the same being a general denial of the allegations of the complaint of libellant.

In the ejectment suit of Chung Man Sing vs. Makane Cheung Amnia, the defendant, by his attorneys, Andrews, Peters & Andrade, yesterday filed an answer of general denial, stating that among other defenses the defendant will rely upon the defense of adverse possession.

The defendant in the case of the Waiuku Sugar Company vs. the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, has filed notice to plead said cause on the Supreme Court calendar.

Notice has been given by Robertson & Wilder, attorneys for defendants in the case of the Territory vs. Her Majesty Liliuokalani and John H. Wilson, that the demurrer filed in said cause will be presented before the court at 10 a. m. on Saturday, April 13.

Notoriety was yesterday filed by the plaintiff in the case of Ket On Fui Kon Society vs. Gnat Chong, to set the cause for hearing and notice given that such motion will be presented on Saturday, April 13th, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the First Circuit Court.

THE PRINCES DEMUR.
The defendants in the case of Antone Bright vs. David Kawanamokoa and Joseph Kalamamole, as administrators of the Kaplan Estate, yesterday filed a demurrer to plaintiff's complaint, upon the grounds that the First Circuit Court has no jurisdiction of the subject matter of the complaint, and that the complaint does not state facts sufficient for a cause of action. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan represent the defendants, and their certificate is given that said demurrer is not intended for delay.

THE GRAND JURY.
The grand jury yesterday indicted George E. Lee, first mate of the American vessel Star of Bengal, for assault upon one, William King, a sailor.

It failed to find an indictment against Lip Shin Chow, the Chinese interpreter, charged with bribery.

PROBATE.
The will of Kinokoe Kawahia, deceased, has been admitted to probate, and it has been ordered by the court that letters testamentary be issued to Waioala, without bonds, the said Waioala being the executrix named in decedent's will. Inventory is to be filed within fifteen days, and notice to creditors given according to law.

Andrew Brown yesterday filed a motion, accompanied with his affidavit, with the First Circuit Court, moving that he be appointed trustee for Mabel Phillips, to whom he alleges there is due the sum of \$136.12 from Bishop & Co's bank, which sum was placed on deposit with said bank by Andrew Phillips, now deceased, the brother of said Mabel Phillips, and of whom she is the sole and lawful heir.

The court gave a decree, ordering the appointment of the applicant, as moved.

RETURN OF SUMMONS.
Return was yesterday made by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth of subpoenas issued in the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. H. Lanning, showing service upon Peter Barton and Victoria Buffandian.

Return has been made by High Sheriff Brown of subpoenas in the case

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. L. DUCKEY—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. Box 218, Honolulu, H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

H. H. KENNEDY & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

A. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lewers, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HUSTACE—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 212 King St., Tel. 119. Family, plantation and ship stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cer. Fort and Allen Sts., Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

of the Territory vs. John Mallua, showing that due and diligent search failed to reveal the whereabouts of Enoch and Kaunahi, and the writ was therefore returned unserved.

Return of summons has been made in the case of the Territory vs. Manu, showing service upon C. A. Kawanamokoa, Palaina, Auka (alias Koolani), and D. Kaana.

The case of Annie Kamaoka vs. C. A. Kawanamokoa, Deputy Sheriff, was yesterday made return of subpoenas issued upon C. A. Kawanamokoa.

CASES FOR TODAY.
The First Judge of the Circuit Court will hear the following probate cases today:

Prayer for allowance to widow in estates of J. C. Medeiros and A. de Souza, petition for an order to set aside estate in estate of A. C. Kawanamokoa, estate of James Dodd; master's reports in estates of Jacob Jurgensen and Achi K. Akau.

Two appealed criminal cases on mitigation will also be heard today.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 11, 1901.

HONOLULU, APRIL 11, 1901.				
NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask.
MARSHALLS.				
Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		
N. S. Bache's Dry Goods	1,000,000	100		
C. O. L. & Co., Ltd.	20,000	50		50
L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.	20,000	50		100
STEAM.				
Swa.	5,000,000	20	27 1/2	27 3/4
Hama.	1,750,000	100		
Haw. Agriculture	1,000,000	100		21 1/2
Law. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,812,750	100		
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	40 1/2	42
Domestic	2,500,000	20		
Honolulu.	2,000,000	20		
Deiku.	500,000	100		
Shiku.	500			
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50	12 1/2	12
C. O. L. & Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50	12 1/2	14
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		
Alfred P. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50		